

# Problems Concerning With the Sankhya School of Management

Neha Sachdeva

Doctoral Research Scholar Banasthali Vidyapith Rajasthan

In this world, that expounder is listened by the audience, who offers expositions of facts whose knowledge is desirable by them to solve their problem. On the other hand, one who expounds such doctrines, as are not desirable or useful for the solution of the social or personal problems, are neglected, and the expounder is disregarded.

Only those problems are taken up for studies, the solution of which are useful in the improvement of the conditions of an individual or of society. In addition, even such studies are recommended which require the interpretation, research, and exposition of the ancient knowledge which contribute commendably to the present day disciplines.

In the light of the above necessities, Sankhya study is taken up by the researcher. Sankhya infact, is a very comprehensive system of thought which deals with all aspects of management right from very ancient times. First we take up **the problems** as discussed by the Sankhya.

According to Sankhyakarika the problems are of 3 categories:\*

1. Related to self (Adhyatmika)
2. Related to living beings (with and without) (Adhibhautik)
3. Related with Divine (Adhidavik)

Now we discuss these problems in brief:

## 1. Problems related to an individual

The problem related to an individual are of two types:

- a) Physical problems (body)
- b) Psychological problems (mind)

**Problems related to Physical (bodily) Diseases and injuries**

Bodily problems are fever, dysentery and rest that arise from the disorder of wind, bile or phlegm.

## Problems related to Psychological frame (mind)

Mental problems like separation from what is dear and union with that which is not liked and the rest.

## 2. Problems Related to creatures

The external problem is due to fourfold living beings,- viviparous, oviparous, born of sweat, and born of soil, arises from men , beasts ,deer , birds, serpents, gnats, mosquitoes, lice, bugs, alligators, sharks, unmoving objects like trees, stones, and the rest.

## 3. Problems Related With Divine

The divine problem is so called because it belongs to the gods or comes from heaven, that which arises from these,- cold, heat, storm, rain, thunder-bolt and the rest.

Acc. to Sankhya School Of Management the problems that arises above is also of 3 types:

- 1) Related to self individual (internal)
- 2) Related to living beings (external)
- 3) Related to natural calamities

Now here we discuss these problems according to the management point of view.

### 1) Problems Related to Self (Internal)

#### a) Physiological Needs

The first and foremost problem of an individual is his livelihood. A person's livelihood refers to his "means of securing the basic necessities- food, water, shelter, and clothing of life".

**b) Safety needs**

Another foremost need of a man is his safety needs. He wants to secure on each and every step of life, whether it relates with his job satisfaction, his health bond, his family status etc.

**c) Love/ Belongings**

Another main need of a man is he/she wants good family and friends, as well as good life partner, so that he/she may enjoy better social status.

**d) Esteem Needs**

Another main need of a man is he / she wants to be self-confident in front of others, as well as wants to be educated and respected by others in the society.

**2) Problems Related With Human Beings(External)**

**A) Economy**

Global economy is one of the biggest external factors that affect business, for e.g. market fluctuations, government policies, terrorists attacks, wars, and currency devaluation etc.

**B) Changes in Laws**

State, local or federal changes in the laws also affect business directly.

**C) Changes In Technology**

Changes in Technology itself can be a barrier in organizations. Technological change is especially rapid in **Information Technology**, a supreme challenge for organizations that try to keep up with the pace of innovation while controlling costs. Significant technological changes can create major dislocations, rendering investments in existing technologies, and then they become obsolete.

**3) Problems Related With Nature**

Natural calamities like rain, floods, earthquakes, storm, cold, heat etc. are also affect organizations.

**Literature review:**

**K.P Bahadur (1978)** explained the basic features of Sankhya philosophy, information about its founder. It also explains the concept and interaction between Purusha and the non-intelligent Prakriti (nature), gives rise to creation.

**SubhashSachdeva (1984)** in his research work depicted many aspects of Sankhyakarika, which are relevant in management study.

**Bijoy Misra (2009)** worked on Kapila and the Samkhya Philosophy. In this article the Samkhya theory of cosmology has had the most profound influence on Indian culture and civilization. The date of Samkhya development is around the date of Gautama Buddha and possibly both Samkhya and Buddhistic cosmologies were developed as rational inquiries as opposed to mystical speculations of the Vedic literature. Very little is known about the life and works of Kapila, who is recognized as the originator of the Samkhya line of thought. On closer examination, the material appears to be the product of a school of inquires rather than that of a single individual.

**Research Methodology:**

**3.1 Type of Study**

As far as the concept of management is concerned there are different opinions in Indian tradition especially in Indian philosophy. This philosophical concept of Sankhyan theory requires to be defined in a explorative way so that the readers may understand easily.

**3.2 Sources of Data**

**A) Primary Sources**

The primary work of study is –**Sankhyakarika of Ishwarakrishna**

Available commentaries on the work, in Hindi, English and Sanskrit are:- 1)Tattva Kaumadi 2)Jaimangla Teeka 3)Saptati Teeka 4)Pravachan Bhashya 5)MatharVriti 6)Gaudapad Bhashya. Apart from this, we will use Bhagawadgita and Ishadarshanam - Philosophy of god to collect

Primary information as these two works are the authentic elaborations of Sankhya system.

### B) Secondary Sources

The books and articles shown in the survey and reviewed above and the list of the books given in the Bibliography will also be utilized for necessary references in order to substantiate our views.

Secondary data collected from Indian management Magazines, Websites, Official Publication, local and International newspapers, Articles, Journals, Brochures and Books.

### Findings:

- 1) The first and the foremost finding related to Sankhya thought can peculiarly be pointed out that **it speaks less implies more; preaches less complies more; assures less gives more.**
- 2) It has a variegated influence on all the aspects of Indian culture:- Philosophy, Religion, Culture, Customs, Festivals, Arts, Sciences, Medicine, Morality, Classification of society and ways and means suggested by experts related to the various fields and problems.
- 3) Whatever has been professed in the Sankhyakarika are based on realization. They are tested to be unfailing in all the problems faced by man throughout the ages. That is why, the teachings of Sankhya are given a great weightage in Indian Tradition. It is even acknowledged by Vyasa (the author of Bhagwadgita) and Lord Krishna (the inspirer of Vyasa) and it is recorded in the Bhagwadgita in the direct speech of Lord Krishna- **Kapil the propounder of Sankhya system is the most accomplished personality. He, in fact, is none else but 'I'.**
- 4) Snaky mention problems in three categories, infact, comprehend in its ambit, all the problems what can bother the mind of man of past, present and future.

### Conclusion:

In a nut shell, we can say that problems are in each and every sphere of life whether a man is from industry or from philosophical world. If problem is

created, then the solution to overcome that situation is also available. No doubt its shape varies from time to time but an efficient person manages the solutions according to the circumstances. Thus it is universal truth that problems and their solutions moves side by side.

### References:

1. "The Sankhya Karika" by Ishwara Krishna Translated by H.T.Colebrook. "Atharva Veda Samhita 1 & 2" by W.D. Whitney
2. "Athrava Veda Pratisakhya" W.D. Whitney
3. "The Atharva Veda" by Devichand
4. "Hymns of the Atharva Veda " by Max Muller
5. "The Vedanta Philosophy" by Max Muller
6. "The Bhagavadgita" by Dr. Shakuntala Rao Saastri.
7. "On The Bhagavad-Gita" by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi
8. "Srimad Bhagavatham" by Swami Prabhupada.
9. "The Science and Philosophy of Religion" Swami
10. Vivekananda
11. "Thoughts on Vedanta" by Swami Vivekananda.
12. "Siva Sutras" by J.Singh
13. "The Arctic Home In The Vedas" by Lokmanya Tilak
14. "The Heart Of The rig Veda" by M.R.Gopalacharya
15. "Saundaryalahari Sankaracarya" by V.K. Subramaniam.
16. "Nine Principles Of The Upanishads" by Sw. Kriyananda
17. "The Karma Mimamsa" by B.Keith.
18. "Dimensions of Renunciation in Advaita Vedanta" by
19. N.Tiwari
20. "The Science of Yoga" by I.K.Taimini.
21. "The Yoga System of Patanjali" by J.H.Woods
22. "The Yoga Sutra" by G.Feuerstein

23. “Light of Yoga” by B.K.S. Iyengar.

### **Bibliography**

1. Bansal Ipshita “Management Concepts in Ancient Indian Psycho-philosophic Thought and Their Significance: For Present Day Organizations” (2003) Popular Book Depot.
2. Bhandarkar, “Sankhyakarika of Ishwar Krishna”, Oriental Research Institute, Pune, 1935.
3. Chutarvedi, Braj Mohan, “Sankhyakarika of Ishwar Krishna”, National Publishing House Delhi, 1969.
4. Feuerstein, G. “The Yoga Tradition: Its History, Literature, Philosophy and Practice. Prescott, AZ: Hohm Press Foundations New York Harper and Row (1998).
5. IpshitaBansal “Management Concepts in Ancient Indian Psycho-philosophic Thought” Narayan PrakashanChaura Rasta, Jaipur(2002)
6. Mishra, Addya Prasad, “SankhyaTaatvaKaumadi of Vachaspati Mishra”, satyaPrakashan, Balrampur, Allahabad (1953).
7. Mishra Vansidhar, “SankhyaTattvaKaumadi of VachaspatiMishra”Banaras (1921).
8. MahaMunishwarKrishna, “SankhyaTattavKaumadi of Vachaspati Mishra”, Gaya Samvat (1987).